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offensive substance into, or in any other manner not herein named, befouls, pollutes, or impairs the quality of any spring, brook, creek, branch, well, or pond of water which is or may be used for domestic purposes, and any person, firm, or corporation who shall place or deposit upon any lot, street, beach, premises, or public highway any garbage, offal, dead animals, or any other matter or things, which would be obnoxious, or cause the spread of disease or in any way endanger the health of the community; and any person, firm, or corporation who shall allow to be placed or deposited upon any premises owned by or under his or its control any garbage, offal, dead animals, or any other matter or thing which would be obnoxious or offensive to the public or which would produce, aggravate, or cause the spread of disease or in any way endanger the health of the community shall be considered as creating or maintaining a nuisance; and any person, firm, or corporation who shall neglect or refuse to abate such nuisance upon order of any health officer shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and punished as provided in section 161 of this chapter, and in addition to such punishment the court or justice shall assess judgment against the defendant for the expenses of abating such nuisance, which judgment shall be enforced in the same manner as an execution in a civil action."

WASHINGTON.

Hotels—Sanitary Regulation of. (Reg. St. Bd. of H., Jan. 20, 1913.)

1. *Plumbing.*—The plumbing of every hotel shall conform to the plumbing ordinances of the city wherein the hotel may be located, provided, that if this city has no plumbing ordinance, then the plumbing shall conform to the ordinances of the nearest city having ordinances governing plumbing.

2. *Toilets.*—Every hotel shall provide at least one public toilet to every 30 rooms or fraction thereof, and shall provide at least one public urinal for every three toilets. All toilets must be properly plumbed and be connected with the sewer, wherever there is a public sewer. In cities and towns having no sewerage system, open-earth toilets or privies will be allowed, but must be disinfected with dry lime daily and emptied twice each week and thoroughly screened from flies. Open toilets must be located not less than 40 feet away from all kitchens and dining rooms and pantry openings. No privy vaults shall be allowed except those of a sanitary type approved by the State commissioner of health.

3. *Cesspools.*—In cities and towns having no sewage system, hotels with plumbing and sewage waste must be provided with a suitable disposal of the sewage, which disposal must be approved by the local health officer. Cesspools will not be allowed except upon recommendation of the local health officer, approved by the State commissioner of health.

4. *Refuse.*—All garbage and kitchen refuse must be kept in tight metal cans with a metal cover encircling the top of the can and must be removed once daily.

5. *Screening.*—All dining rooms, kitchens, and pantries must be thoroughly screened from flies.

6. *Ventilation.*—All outside sleeping rooms must have at least 500 cubic feet of air space for each individual, with sufficient openings so that a minimum of 3,000 cubic feet of air per hour can be obtained. Inside sleeping rooms must contain 1,000 cubic feet of air space for each individual and have sufficient openings connected with rooms or halls having outside openings so that a minimum of 3,000 cubic feet of air per hour can be obtained.

7. *Room disinfection.*—Whenever a room has been occupied by a guest sick with or exposed to any communicable disease, it shall be thoroughly fumigated in accordance with the directions of the local health officer before being occupied by another guest.

8. *Common drinking cup.*—The common drinking cup is prohibited in all hotel lobbies and in public toilets connected therewith.

9. *Sleeping rooms*.—No buildings shall hereafter be constructed or remodeled for hotel purposes that contain any sleeping rooms that do not open directly into the open air.

Communicable Diseases—Prevention of the Spread of by Common Carriers. (Reg-St. Bd. of H., Jan. 20, 1913.)

REGULATION 1. No person having reason to believe that he or she is suffering from cholera, diphtheria (or membranous croup), plague, scarlet fever, smallpox, yellow fever, chicken pox, or measles shall enter, nor shall any person permit anyone under his or her care so infected to enter any public conveyance or common carrier.

REG. 2. All conductors of railroad trains and street cars and captains of boats, if they have any reason to suspect any passenger to be suffering from any disease enumerated in regulation 1 shall immediately notify the nearest health officer or company physician (when the health officer is not available) located on their route, by the most direct and speedy means possible, of their belief, and such health officer or company physician must meet such railroad train at the station or such street car or boat at the nearest possible point and make a thorough examination of such person and determine whether or not such disease exists.

REG. 3. When the health officer or physician notified as provided in regulation 2 shall find any person in a car, boat, or other public conveyance to be afflicted with smallpox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, or other quarantinable disease, the car, boat, or other public conveyance shall be turned over to the health officer or physician, who shall treat such conveyance as infected premises. When in the judgment of the health officer or physician the case is in such early stage of development that other passengers are not affected, the patient shall be removed from the conveyance and it shall be allowed to proceed. If the health officer or physician shall deem that the exposure is such as to have infected other passengers, he shall call upon the person in charge to remove infected conveyance from service at the first place where suitable accommodations can be secured, and such health officer or physician shall notify the health officer in whose jurisdiction the infected conveyance is left.

REG. 4. No person shall spit on the floor, furnishings, or equipment of any public conveyance, eating room, depot, depot platform, waiting room, deck, or wharf. Each common carrier is hereby required to post or display in each day coach, smoking car, or boat a notice in form or substance as follows:

For cars: "Spitting and throwing of refuse on the floor, furnishings, or vestibules of this car are prohibited by law."

For waiting rooms, eating rooms, toilets: "Spitting and throwing of refuse on the floor or furnishings of this room are prohibited by law."

For boats: "Spitting and throwing of refuse on the deck, floors, or furnishings or in toilet rooms of this boat are prohibited by law."

REG. 5. Each sleeping car shall be furnished with one spittoon for each section or compartment. Each smoking compartment in day coaches, chair, parlor, and sleeping cars shall be furnished with at least two spittoons. Each smoking car shall be provided with at least 12 spittoons. Each combination smoking car shall be provided with at least six spittoons. Each boat carrying passengers shall provide one spittoon or more for each stateroom and general smoking saloon.

REG. 6. The drinking water and ice supply used in stations and on public conveyances shall contain no ingredients deleterious to health. In the construction of new equipment all receptacles for drinking water should be so constructed that they can not be opened readily by anyone except those having charge of them. Nothing but ice and water shall be placed in the receptacles used for the storage of drinking water. The receptacle for drinking water shall be kept thoroughly clean at all times and shall be drained and flushed at car-cleaning terminals.